

EXPLODED BOMB FOR CANAVARRO

Attempt to Assassinate
the Portuguese
Consul.

SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

Infernal-Machine Rouses The City.
Thought to be an Earthquake.
Damage Done.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A dastardly attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul, A. de Souza Canavarro, was made under cover of darkness in the small hours of yesterday morning.

About twenty minutes after 1 o'clock people for a great distance about the neighborhood of Kinau and Pensacola streets were suddenly startled from their peaceful slumbers by a terrific explosion. Windows rattled



CONSUL CANAVARRO.

and blinds flew open with a bang, all the dogs set up a howl, people rushed out on the verandas in their nightclothes, women screamed and children ran to their parents in terror for protection.

It was gathered from the various stories told by those who heard the explosion and experienced the temporary effects that it was thought at first that an earthquake was taking place.

Like an Earthquake.

People living next to the Canavarro house were first impressed with the idea of an earthquake, and then, as they were more thoroughly awakened by fear and curiosity, they believed that a large stand on the veranda, holding heavy flower pots, had crashed to the floor with its burden of earthenware.

As soon as it was discovered where the explosion had occurred, hastily dressed men and women hurried to the Portuguese Consul's house and began calling out to know if that gentleman was all right; if he was injured, what had happened.

Canavarro called from his room that he was not hurt, but that an explosion had occurred and somebody had evidently been trying to take his life. Some of the Consul's friends, failing to see or hear anything of his son, George, were afraid at first that the young man had been killed or injured. He did not answer the inquiries of the little crowd when his father did. When the excitement abated a little, however, and Canavarro opened the door for his friends to enter, the son was found in his room, more anxious to return to bed and sleep than to trouble himself much with what had happened.

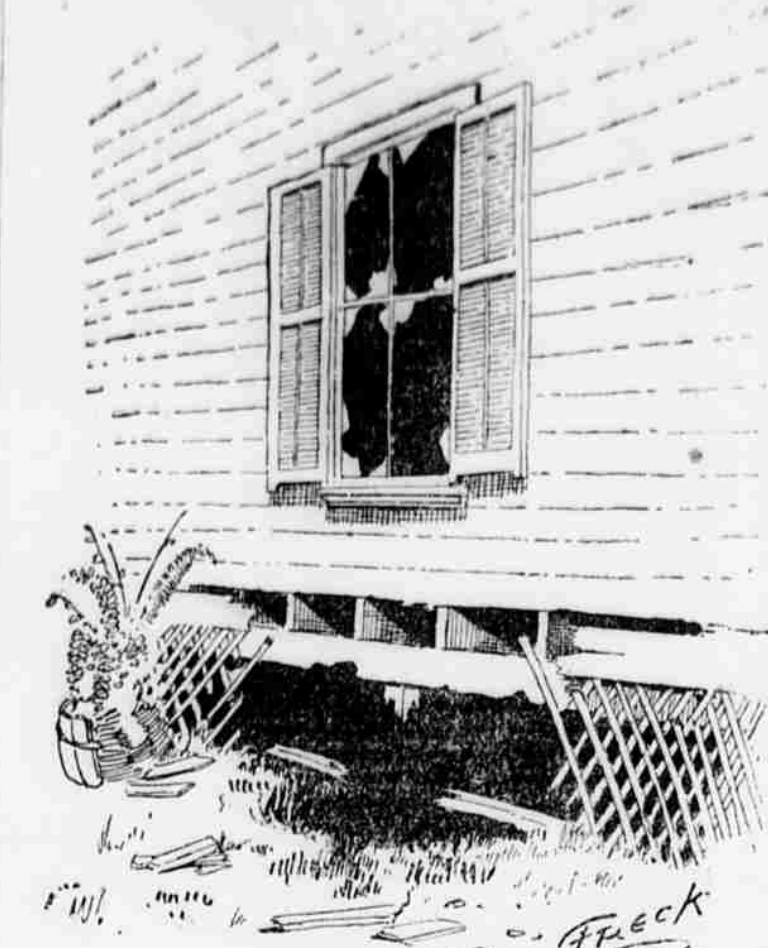
A Fiendish Attempt.

It did not take long for the Consul and his friends to see that a devilish, cowardly piece of work had been done and that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Portuguese Consul. Someone had thrown a bomb at the house with the intention, doubtless, of destroying the building and killing its occupants. The infernal machine had fallen and exploded just under the bedroom window of the Consul, shattering the lattice work between the floor of the structure and the ground, lifting a portion of the floor near to the head of the Consul's bed, smashing all the windows in one side of the house, dislodging a lead water pipe, smashing flower pots, tearing up the ground and scattering bits of sheet iron, the contents of the bomb, to a considerable distance around, the sharp little metal bits penetrating or sticking into the woodwork of nearby houses.

Police Sent For.

Somebody telephoned for the police about ten minutes after the explosion, when some of the excitement had abated. The department responded to the call as soon as possible, although considerable delay was occasioned in their arrival at the scene of the disaster owing to the fact that the officers went first to Canavarro's former residence on Beretania street. When they did arrive, finally, the mounted patrolmen took in the situation and then proceeded to patrol the streets in the vicinity on the lookout for suspicious characters.

SCENE OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL YESTERDAY



The above illustration represents the scene of the explosion. The full force of the infernal machine was directed upon the sillpost, which rested upon a flat stone in the ground. The picture shows how this post was blown away, how the sill was ripped by flying pieces of iron from the bomb, and how the latticework was smashed and scattered. Part of the flooring nearest the window was lifted a few inches from the beams. The fern-box on the left shows one side blown away. The window has had all its panes smashed and the general appearance suggests the landing of a shell. Flower pots were formerly standing where now is nothing but little pieces of pottery and other material scattered on the ground.

Consul a Brave Man.

The criminal or criminals, however, had naturally escaped long before the police were even telephoned. The Portuguese Consul did not seem to be much upset by the night's event, and took things very easily, showing absolutely no fear and begging his friends to return to their homes and beds, and announcing it as his intention to go back to bed himself.

People all over town yesterday were talking about the explosion, and persons who live a distance of a mile or two from the Canavarro residence say that they distinctly heard the sound of the explosion at an early hour in the morning and wondered at the time what had happened.

Scene of the Outrage.

The Canavarro residence is one of several similar one-story cottages, situated on the Waikiki side of Pensacola street, about half a block mauka of Kinau street; a white flagpole stands in the moderately spacious yard, surmounted by a blue ball, and the house is well known as the residence of the Portuguese Consul. The cottage faces on Pensacola street and contains seven rooms. The Consul's bedroom is located on the mauka side of the building, between his office in the front of the house and his son's bedroom. There are three large-paned windows on the mauka side; the Consul's is the middle window. About thirty feet of yard separate the Canavarro home from the next house towards the mountains, and a hedge divides this space in the middle the whole length of the lot. The house is raised about two feet from the ground and is supported on posts resting on stones laid in the ground.

Effect of Explosion.

An Advertiser reporter visited the scene of the explosion yesterday and examined the premises and the effects of the infernal machine. On the mauka side of the house, just beneath the Consul's bedroom window, was where the damage had occurred. The lattice work had been blown to pieces for a space of about eight feet; the post at that place, which had rested on a flat stone about ten inches square, had been forced out from between the sill and the stone; three of the floor boards nearest to the window in the Consul's room had been raked an inch or two from the beams and partially splintered; the water pipe leading out from under the house and connecting with a hose nozzle in the yard, just below the window, had been broken, twisted and in several places plugged with pieces of metal which had been contained in the bomb.

Boxes and flower pots, holding large ferns, standing in a row along the side of the house, were in many cases blown to pieces, the fragments being scattered all over the mauka side of the yard and strewn also in the neighboring premises.

Little pieces of iron and other metal, which had been contained in the bomb, had been thrown in some instances a distance of fifty feet. One piece was shot into the side of the next house, just under the eaves, making a hole like that which is made by a bullet. Another scrap of iron was fired through the wire netting over the window of the pantry of the next house and several fragments were embedded in the trelliswork in the neighboring yard, thirty feet from where the bomb exploded. Powder marks were very noticeable on the side of the Canavarro house, the manner in which the bomb was thrown indicating that the bomb exploded outside of the building and had not been placed beneath the house, as many at first supposed.

Many Theories.

People who visited the scene of the explosion, neighbors and friends of the Portuguese Consul General, had many theories as to the manner in which the damage had been done. The general idea seemed to be that the would-be assassin or assassins had crept up beneath the Consul's bedroom

window and placed a bomb, with fuse attached, on the edge of the flat stone upon which the sillpost rested, placing a large flower pot over the deadly machine and after lighting the fuse, had decamped with all possible haste.

Another theory advanced was that the bomb had been placed directly under the edge of the house, by the removal of one or two of the laths of the latticework.

It is true that fragments of flower pots were scattered all over the ground, but they are supposed to have been a casual result of the explosion.

Possible Explanation.

The bomb was either thrown or placed. It would have been a simple matter for the bomb-thrower to walk into the yard of the next house, light the fuse and hurl the machine at the Consul's window, over the hedge, getting away as fast as he could. This would have been dangerous work for the anarchist unless he gave the bomb a long throw, for the flying pieces of metal, pottery and timber might have reached him.

Then the fellow could have used a machine with a dynamite cap, doing away with the necessity of lighting a fuse. This would have been a simple way, but, perhaps, throwing the bomb would allow too little time for the anarchist's escape. Some things seemed to indicate that the bomb was thrown with the intention of sending it right at the Consul's window and that it fell short and struck on the stone right beneath.

If, on the other hand, the fellow crept into Canavarro's yard, laid the bomb just beneath the window and lit a long enough fuse, with a cigar or cigarette or a punk, so as to avoid the light which would be occasioned by a match, he would undoubtedly have had more time in which to escape. Which of these things he really did is almost impossible to ascertain from the clues furnished at the scene of the explosion.

Is the Consul's Room.

As stated before, the Consul was less shocked by the explosion, perhaps, than was anybody else. He was asleep at the time of the bursting of the bomb, the head of his bed against the mauka wall of the room. He had been reading up to a late hour, and a small table holding a lamp and the Consul's spectacles was at the side of the bed, right in front of the window.

When the explosion occurred, the whole house trembled and vibrated, the floor near the window bulged, the little table rocked and the lamp, which was fortunately not lit, was dashed against the wall and shattered, while the oil was thrown over the walls and floor. Every pane of glass in the window was broken, and the glass was thrown all over, on the bed, inside the room and outside. The other two windows on that side of the house were smashed and a window in the house next door was broken.

Canavarro was only momentarily frightened. He is a brave man and knows little of panic. He had hardly gotten out of bed and started to dress when he heard his next door neighbors calling to him, wanting to know what the matter was. The Consul called back through the shattered casement that he was all right. Neither the Consul nor anyone else was injured in any way. The Consul, after dressing, went to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's Emma street residence to report.

Second Attempt.

This is the second attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul within the last two years. A similar attempt was made to murder him at his former residence on Beretania street, opposite where the late Dr. Hyde lived. The bomb then did but little more damage than the present one. It is supposed that powder and not dynamite was used in the bomb, as the smell of powder was very noticeable immediately after the explosion.

Suspicious Characters.

A lady and gentleman, residents of the neighborhood, coming home from a

ball the other night, noticed two Portuguese men acting in a suspicious manner on the corner of a mauka and Kilauea streets. The men did not belong in that vicinity, and were enough out of place to attract the attention of the gentleman and his wife. The gentleman is generally busy with visitors and is sought after by people of the Portuguese colony on almost any excuse. If they are sick or in trouble they go to him for help and advice, and the general idea among them is that he can do for them almost anything which they desire.

The two men observed on the corner, under suspicious circumstances, have called on the Consul several times. They have a suit, it is said, against the railroad, and demand of their Consul that he make things come around satisfactory to themselves. Whether he is able to help them does not enter into their minds. They are unreasonable and anarchistic in their tendencies. It is supposed that one or both of these fellows are responsible for the bomb-throwing.

CANAVARRO'S STORY.

Is Not Frightened But Is Very Much Disgusted.

In an interview yesterday afternoon Consul Canavarro said:

"No, I was not one bit frightened at the explosion this morning. I was exceedingly disgusted with the whole business, however. Oh, I can't explain exactly how I feel in the matter, but very hard for me to say. I feel disgusted to think that any of the people of my country should play such disgusting tricks.

"There is one man, and he is a Portuguese, too, who hates me. He has a grudge against me on account of a long standing suit he has against the railroad, in which he thinks I am not helping him as much as I should. I am pretty sure that he is the man who attempted to take my life. The police have the matter in charge and are on the track of this fellow; in fact he is already secured and is being held on suspicion, together with another Portuguese.

"Yes, I believe this man who has a grudge against me is the same one who attempted to assassinate me when I lived on Beretania street.

"The Portuguese people here are very indignant and very much disgusted at what has taken place. It is most regrettable that such men as this anarchist and a few others like him should be in this country. I wish that they were out of it. There are six or seven desperate characters that need looking after among the colony, but I am very much afraid we are going to have great difficulty in proving anything against this man. He has a hatred for me, although I feel pretty sure he is responsible for the outrage. Whoever it was made a very poor job of it at any rate. The bomb must have been a crude affair at the best."

THE POLICE AT WORK.

Reis Overheard to Condemn Consul as No Good.

Marshal Brown had two men in custody last evening on suspicion of having been connected with the attempt. The fellows are both Portuguese and their names are Luiz C. Camara and A. G. Reis.

Both are questionable characters, doing nothing to employ their time and publicly entertaining ill feeling towards the Portuguese Consul.

Reis owns a bit of property down at Ewa and lives on the proceeds. He is the man who has a suit against the railroad for certain land taken by that corporation and who condemns the Portuguese Consul for not bringing the railroad to time.

Reis was in Ewa on Wednesday last. The deputy sheriff at that place reports that he overheard a conversation between Reis and others, in which Reis condemned Consul Canavarro as no good and the sooner he was blown up, the better.

Reis and Camara have a room in town, on Miller street near the Queen Hospital. Marshal Brown said last night that this room had been thoroughly searched and the men themselves had been carefully examined for any possible clue as to whether they had anything to do with the explosion. No clues were found, however, and both men have emphatically denied having anything to do with the infernal machine or an attempt on the Consul's life.

These men are fairly well known to the police and they will be detained on suspicion until further investigations bring out something more definite. Marshal Brown is of the opinion that the bomb was laid under the window and fired by a fuse. He thinks the machine must have been a very crude affair and recalls the former attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul. Of two bombs used on that occasion one did not go off. The men under arrest are not favored by the Portuguese colony and are looked upon as men of an anarchistic frame of mind.

The whole of the Portuguese community are unanimous in their high opinion of Consul Canavarro, and he has the good wishes, respect, confidence and friendship of every one of them. Canavarro has shown himself to be a considerate, sympathetic, earnest, industrious and sincere man, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the representative people of Honolulu, who are shocked and grieved at the attempt upon his life.

Sugar On Hawaii.

Sugar awaiting shipment on the big Island, on May 5, was as follows: At Paauhau, 9,000 bags; Ooakala, 1,000; Kula, 5,000; Papaikou, 9,500; Hakalau, 23,000; Honoumou, 7,500; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Papaikou, 9,000; Wainaku, 5,800; Waleka, 5,000; Punahou, 18,400; Honoua, 12,000; Kukuhihale, 2,000; Honokaa, 20,000. Total, 136,200 bags.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ALL ABOARD JUNE FIRST

Hilo Railroad Trains
Start Then.

ENGINES ON THE SANTIAGO

Fred C. Smith Tells of Company's
Plans for an Early Beginning of Traffic.

Fred C. Smith, general passenger and ticket agent of the Oahu Railway Co., came up on the Claudine on business connected with the passenger and freight traffic of the Hilo Railroad Company, says the Hawaii Herald. It was his first visit to Hilo in five years and the changes impressed him greatly.

"I have never thought much of Hilo," he said yesterday, "because when I was here five years ago the place was not the bustling town it is today—there was a sort of quietude that did not strike me as existing in waterfront towns having as good a harbor as here. Those five years, however, have brought about new enterprises and this island has proven a good field for the investor.

"I went over a part of Olua plantation on Monday and was surprised at the amount and character of the work done there—I doubt if any of the new plantations can make such a showing. There are 1500 acres planted in cane and 700 more ready for the seed—a pretty good record for so short a time. You may imagine the benefit to Hilo from this single enterprise; add to it the Puna Sugar Co., with nearly a thousand acres cleared and much of it in seed, and then the Hilo Railroad will bring to this port the product of those big plantations, and it would seem to the unprejudiced mind that the prospect for the advancement of Hilo is more than fair.

"The natural advantages of Hilo are such that with the Kohala-Hilo Railway on the north and the Hilo Railroad on the south, both making this port their terminal, the place cannot be kept back; it is the natural metropolis of the island and the railroads will open up districts for settlement to an extent that will be extremely beneficial. What the next five years will do is hard to imagine, but you may safely express it as something pretty big.

"Cars will be running over the Hilo Railroad tracks as far as Olua plantation by the first of June. The eleven-mile stretch toward Puna will have the attention of the grading contractors by June 1st or possibly before, and when the line from that point to the Puna terminus is located, a contract will be let for grading it. Mr. Kluegel, the chief engineer, is now in Puna locating the lines. There will be no unnecessary delay in completing the line to Puna for the simple reason that the work must go ahead in order to have the road in readiness to receive the vast amount of plantation freight that must be taken out there. The delay in receiving the locomotives in Hilo has been annoying for the reason that the work of construction has been limited to the highest grade for a short distance outside of Hilo, to go beyond that point required something heavier than the improvised locomotive the company has been using. Two locomotives are on the Santiago and one of these, the smaller of the two, will be set up immediately and construction will continue until the road is completed to nine miles. You may ride over the line by June 1st if you feel like taking an outing and from my experience in road beds I believe the ride will be as enjoyable as any you have ever taken.

"The carpenters began the construction of box and flat cars on Tuesday and they will be as good as they can be made for they will be substantial enough to carry 80,000 pounds each. When these are started work will begin on cars of other description. The work on the shops has been suspended temporarily and for reasons which are entirely satisfactory to the company but which it is not thought advisable to make public; it will have no effect whatever upon the progress of the road building; that is going ahead, else why would the cars be constructed? There will be four stations on the line for the present, but of course more will be established as conditions warrant. Two of the stations will be in Puna, one in Olua and the terminal station in Hilo. The question of wharves is unsettled. I mean that the question of the company building a wharf has not had much consideration; the wharf on the Waialae, though small, answers present requirements, but what the future will demand I cannot say; it occurs to me that one and possibly two will be necessary to handle the business."

A temporary shut down in the construction of shops at Waialae by the Hilo R. R. Co. seems to have been excellent food for the alarmists who overlooked the fact that with the steamer that brought the orders to suspend operations came the car builders and men to look after road construction. There will be no delay in the building of the railroad and trains will be running on schedule time and at the time promised just the same as if no obstacle had been placed in the way of completing the foundry and machine shops. It has been said of Hilo folk that a whisper on the Waialae was a double bass note when it reached the Waialae.

A German named Franz Prachtbauer, 24 years old, died at the Queen's Hospital of appendicitis two or three days ago.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

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